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Patent and Trademark Office

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/354,870 07/16/99 WILSON

R BL01134-012

EXAMINER

008698 TM02/1004
STANDLEY & GILCREST LLP
495 METRO PLACE SOUTH
SUITE 210
DUBLIN OH 43017

EISCHETTI, I

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2167
DATE MAILED:

10/04/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/354,870

Applicant(s)

WILSON ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph A. Fischetti

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2001.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other: _____

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Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is too short in length. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b). *Amended ABSTRACT needs to be on a separate sheet.*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed subject matter is a federal agency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2,3 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The proper form for this language is "consisting of one of the following:".

Claim 4-7 9-10 fail to further limit the invention because there is no structure, apparatus in nature, recited in these claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Longfield in view of Hagemier.

Longfield discloses completing a tax return for the filer, establishing a refund for the return; assigning a portion of the refund to an authorized credit institution or a spending vehicle provider (the loan established causes the refund to be returned not to the taxpayer but to the institution(see abstract) and therefore such a transaction can only be accomplished by an assignment). A credit institution is a spending vehicle provider because it is in the business of lending money which ultimately leads to spending by the person who obtains the loan.

However, the credit institution or the spending vehicle provider in Longfield does not have a spending vehicle ^{strictly (i.e. credit card etc)} as part of its system.

Hagemier does disclose combining a spending vehicle, i.e. credit card, with a tax crediting vehicle so that the credit obtained from the taxing system can be used toward purchases of products using the credit card. It would be obvious to modify the system and method in Longfield to include the spending vehicle of Hagemier because an authorized credit institution usually also issue credit cards as part of their services to

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customers and this would simplify the buying process for the tax payer by using the credit card of the credit institution to which the refund has been applied.

Re claim 15, to award an individual more than the amount of the return is simply an old expedient in the art of marketing to induce people to use the system.

Re claim 6: the use of the refund to pay the preparer is known and would be considered part of the loan provided by the Longfield system.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Longfield .

Longfield discloses completing a tax return for the filer, establishing a refund for the return; assigning a portion of the refund to an authorized credit institution or a spending vehicle provider (the loan established causes the refund to be returned not to the taxpayer but to the institution(see abstract) and therefore such a transaction can only be accomplished by an assignment). A credit institution is a spending vehicle provider because it is in the business of lending money which ultimately leads to spending by the person who obtains the loan. The bank check is read as the spending vehicle. Notwithstanding, official notice is taken with respect to the use of a spending vehicles, such as a debit card or credit on a credit card, and accounts which are provided by any bank, credited by the amount of the return.

FINAL RESPONSE

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., that the spending vehicle issued to taxpayer is based on the tax refund amount.. however the claims only state that the vehicle is issued only "in an amount related to a portion of the refund amount; any financial institution uses an account.) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Even still this would not carry the weight of patentability. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

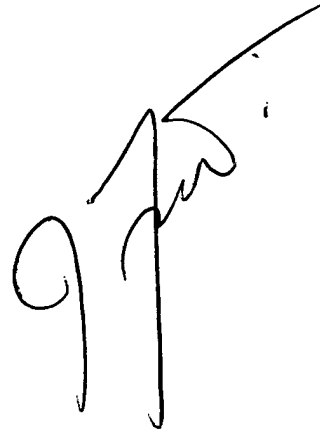
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Joseph A. Fischetti at telephone number (703) 305-0731.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. A. Fischetti', written in a cursive style.